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These contacts are strengthened by a steady two-way exchange of personnel. As did its predecessors, the Johnson Administration has drawn heavily on big business and its advisers (the Wall Street and Washington law firms in particular) to fill important policy-making positions at both cabinet and subordinate levels. One example is the Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, created in 1961 by President Kennedy to monitor the intelligence community. So great is its authority that it is informed in detail about the CIA's plans and methods of operation, precisely the information which will not be given to any Senator or Congressman who does not sit on the existing oversight subcommittees. Yet, with the present composition of the Board, such details are regularly disclosed to executives of AT&T, the Polaroid Corporation, and Corning Glass. Much other valuable information reaches Robert Kintner, a high White House staff aide and former president of NBC.

The flow of personnel between big business and government is not one-way, of course, and many important executives in private industry can point to earlier public service. Retiring State Department diplomats or AID officials find homes in the companies with extensive international operations. Generals and admirals, by the hundreds, are hired by major contractors anxious to maintain good contacts with the services (Admiral William F. Raborn, former CIA director, is expected to return soon to Aerojet-General). These are well-known instances, but industry has also tapped government for experts in other fields, such as education. Francis Keppe, former US Commissioner of Education, now heads General Learning Corporation, a General Electric-Time, Inc. venture.

In the face of these various indicia of the growing intimacy between government and business - as reflected in procurement contracts, political contributions,